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(From the Horticultural Register.)

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE VEGETABLE Productions of China.

BY HON. H. A. S. DEARBORN.

ROXBURY, Dec. 14, 1835.

To the Editor of the Horticultural Register:—

My dear Sir—Notwithstanding the intercourse which has subsisted between China and most of the commercial nations of Europe, for more than two centuries, how little attention has been bestowed upon the agriculture and vegetable productions of that mighty empire. Within a few years, however, horticulture has been enriched by the acquisition of several varieties of magnificent plants, some of which now constitute the most admired selections of our gardens and green houses. The superb Camellias, the ever flowering and other beautiful varieties of Roses, and the splendid family of Chrysanthemums are samples of the floral treasures of Eastern Asia; and the Morus Multicaulis, which has recently been obtained, is justly considered as one of the most precious gifts which could be bestowed upon our country. These alone are sufficient to excite a deep interest, in relation to a region, which possesses such beautiful and valuable objects of cultivation; and an ardent desire is consequently induced for extended investigations, to ascertain whether other equally as desirable additions can not be made to the products of our farms and conservatories.

No portion of our fellow citizens have been more liberal and active, in whatever tends to advance the arts of civilization, than those who have been so successfully engaged in oriental expeditions, since the first voyage made from the United States to Canton, in 1784; and we can, with the fullest confidence, rely upon their disposition, zealously to co-operate with the emulous cultivators of the soil, for obtaining from distant nations, all the varieties of fruit trees, flowers, esculent vegetables, and such others as may be useful in any of the departments of national industry, or gratify the taste of the horticulturist. It is only necessary that they should be apprised of the benefits, which they have it in their power to bestow upon their countrymen, to insure their realization.

An exalted spirit of inquiry and a generous disposition to advance the best interests, prosperity and glory of the nation, has ever been one of the great and honorable characteristics which has distinguished commercial adventure. Whenever, and wherever it has attained pre-eminence, the whole people have not only been accelerated in the progress of refinement, but have reached an elevation, which has never been approximated, where navigation, or foreign trade, in some manner, was not fostered and encouraged. Tyre, "the mart of nations," was the creation of merchants, whose numerous fleets made the world their tributaries, and whose affluence acquired for them the appellation of "princes, and the honorable of the earth." The ruins of Palmyra and Balbec are monuments of their industry, energy, and wealth, during the ages of remote antiquity. In the midst of a desert, cities were reared, as entrepots, for the innumerable caravans which passed between the Mediterranean and Euphrates, whose extent and architectural embellishments were unrivalled. The drifting sands were subjected to tillage and covered with verdure. Fields and gardens were refreshed by artificial streams and fountains, and luxuriant groves shaded the earth, which for hundreds of years had been swept by the blasting influence of the scorching sirocco. In after times, wherever commerce has established her emporium, it has been the nucleus around which all the arts have rapidly concentered, and man has developed his most exalted attributes of genius and taste. Who reclaimed, from the waves of the ocean, the cities and prolific fields of Holland? Who has most contributed to render England a "precious gem, set in a silver sea"? Who has given that mighty impulse to our tillage, which has enabled it, in so brief a period, to pass the Alleghanies and to advance with such rapid strides beyond the Mississippi? Are they not the triumphant results of that zeal, intelligence and enterprize which navigation excites, and is cherished by commercial patronage?

To our merchants, and especially those who have been engaged in the lucrative trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope, are we much indebted for the great improvements which have been made, in useful and ornamental cultivation, during the last thirty years, in the vicinity of Boston, and other maritime towns of the State. The well tilled farms, magnificent gardens, prolific graperies, and splendid green-houses, with their choice collections of fruits and superb flowers, which have rendered Massachusetts so celebrated throughout the Union for her advancement in horticulture, are the happy results of their meritorious exertions and commendable example. Among those who have most contributed by their munificence and practical illustrations, the names of Col. Thomas H., James, and S. G. Perkins, Lyman, Pratt, Preble, Barrell, Prince, General and Hersey Derby, Parsons,— father and son, Bussey, Cushing, Lee, Crowninshield, and the Winships, are eminent for their indefatigable and successful labors. To those gentlemen then, who still survive, as the revered benefactors of the republic, and their liberal minded successors or competitors, whose argosies now cover every sea and are daily visiting every clime, we can appeal with confidence, to aid in the introduction of whatever may tend to the advancement of rural economy, either in the objects of embellishment, or of profitable cultivation.

It is with poignant regret and profound humility, that Americans are obliged to declare, that no efforts of the national government can be named, for encouraging the labors of the husbandman, or advancing the knowledge of natural history, by the collection and distribution of seeds, plants and animals, which belong to the domains of agriculture, and gardening, or by specimens in zoology, botany and geology. While the maritime nations of Europe have sent public ships round the globe, to obtain intelligence and such natural or artificial productions, as might be rendered subservient to the economical arts, or illustrate science, this republic has done nothing. So far from it, even in commerce,— one of the greatest, and most prosperous branches of national industry,— our bold and adventurous mariners have been compelled to pioneer their way, into the harbors of every continent, explore all the isles of the deep, and open a trade with every people upon the earth, long before it was attempted, on the part of the executive, or Congress, to facilitate their operations, by the establishment of friendly, or commercial relations with either. The diplomacy of the United States, instead of preceding, has lingered far in the rear of the daring expeditions of the American Argonauts; and many a Colchis has been discovered, and the "Golden Fleece" brought triumphantly back, before the existence, or even the name of our country, had officially reached those distant shores. In some instances, negociations have been tardily opened, when complaints of outrage had been made, and wrongs demanded redress; but this is not sufficient, for either the interests or honor of the nation, and it is sanguinely anticipated, that more enlarged views, a more enlightened policy and more liberal measures will soon prevail, and that voyages of geographical and scientific research will be projected, which shall quadrate with the character, vast resources, and dignified station which this nation maintains among the empires of the earth.

Explorations and hydrographical surveys of our coast, on the Pacific Ocean, so important to navigation, have not been undertaken, and that immense region is less known to our citizens than the Russian dominions north of Nootka Sound, although a third of a century has elapsed since its acquisition. We have squadrons officered by as intelligent, gallant and enterprising gentlemen, as walk the decks of the proudest navies that float, which are cruising in every sea, and visiting all the nations of Europe, Africa, Asia and this western continent; yet no instructions have been given, funds appropriated, or appointments conferred, to advance science, or benefit the country, by the introduction of the vegetable or animal productions of those countries whose ports they enter. With gratitude and commendation, however, it should be acknowledged, that many of our naval officers, from a generous spirit of patriotism, the promptings of a highly cultivated mind, and the dictates of a refined taste, have done much for the benefit of their fellow citizens, and the nation, by contributions to the public libraries, the museums of natural history and the academies of the arts, and by additions to the varieties of objects which are interesting to the cultivators of the earth. None feel more sensibly, or regret more deeply, the utter indifference of the national government, to these highly important investigations

and researches, than the naval officers. They meet, in every foreign port, the ships of England, France, Russia and Holland, charged with the honorable duties of acquiring nautical intelligence, correcting their national charts, opening new channels for commercial speculation, collecting specimens for the cabinets of science, and whatever may be deemed worthy of introduction to their several nations, to increase manufacturing industry and give an impulse to tillage. Such interviews cannot but excite painful sensations, from the lamentable and degrading contrast which they present, between the enlightened munificence on the part of the European sovereigns, and the disgraceful negligence of their own government. They anxiously wish and richly merit to be placed on a level, at least, in these respects, with the enviable condition of the officers of other fleets, who do not surpass them in skill, energy, and ability, to maintain the glory of the flag, which waves over their heads.

The probability of finding in China, numerous valuable or ornamental trees and plants, better adapted to the climate of the United States, than those produced on the western coast of the eastern continent, has been repeatedly suggested; but as the reasons for this assumption have been so clearly stated and conclusively urged by Mr Reynolds, in his very interesting journal of the voyage of the Potomac, under the command of Commodore Downes, it is desirable that they should be more generally known. I have, therefore, made the following extract, with an ardent hope, that some of the gentlemen who are in constant correspondence with the "Celestial Empire," will become the benefactors of their country, by successfully transplanting such specimens of the vegetable products of that vast region as may be deemed either useful to the farmer, or interesting to the horticulturist.

Extract from Reynold's Journal of the Voyage of the U. S. Frigate Potomac Round the World, in the years 1831, '32, '33, and '34.

"A proper estimation, in this country, has never been placed upon the benefits which might result to agriculture, and particularly to horticulture, from an expedition to the coast of China. That country has a climate very similar to our own, arising from its similar position on the eastern edge of a great continent. Both are dry, and subject to greater vicissitudes of heat and cold than countries in the interior, or on the other side of the great continent. This being the case, the vegetable productions suitable to the one, cannot but thrive well in the other.

"China has been a long time civilized, and the whole extent of its coast has been for ages under a government, which has paid more attention to agriculture, than any other government that has ever existed. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to be otherwise but that the vegetables and fruits of the various climates have been acclimated to a degree much beyond what they have with us, or in Europe, from whence we derive our fruits and vegetables.

"The territories of China, embracing both sides of the tropic of Cancer, we have every reason to believe, that the productions of the south, have been extended, as far as possible to the north, and those of the north to the south.

"By getting, therefore, fruits and vegetables from a country thus situated, we get the advantage of a thousand or more years of acclimation. For instance, we get our apples and pears from England and France. The apple we have not yet acclimated as far south as Georgia. There are, we believe, only one or two varieties, which, in the upper part of that State, prove fruitful in some years. Their flavor is very indifferent. So with the pear. Coming from the latitude of from forty two to fifty, it is unproductive south of Baltimore, and so with other fruits.

"Who can doubt but that, in a country in which the extension and prosperity of agriculture have been the great object of government, their fruits and other vegetables have, in the course of fifteen hundred years, been extending gradually to the south, so as to become used to a climate, which it will take nearly the same period to reach, with the varieties of fruits, which we now have. It is the same with the fruits and vegetable productions of the south. The tropical fruits and vegetables must have been brought as far north as they can be profitably cultivated. From fifteen hundred to two thousand years have been passed in this process of acclimation.

"Why should we undergo this long process, when a few thousand dollars may introduce them among us?

"It is well known, that among other plants, the sugar-cane may be gradually introduced into a climate which was at one time uncongenial to it. The Otahite has been introduced into Louisiana. What a gain it would be to our country, if a variety could be procured which could be raised one degree further north than the Otahite! The advantages from this single plant alone would a thousand times compensate for all the expenses of such an experiment. For the introduction into this country of the various fruits and vegetables which such a country as China must produce, might be attended with advantages almost incalculable.

"We have already received from China one animal, the benefits of which to our country surpass a thousand times the expenses which might accrue in setting on foot the proper inquiry in relation to this matter. The Chinese hog is the animal to which we allude. A long series of years devoted to the selection of animals having a propensity to fatten, could alone have produced the breed, which has added so much to the wealth of our farmers, and to the pleasure of our epicures who admire a nice ham. What would our gardeners think of the immense piles of headed lettuce, described by travellers in China, as heaped up at the gates of the cities, preparatory to entering and being distributed among the morning markets? We have nothing of the kind in the United States or Europe. We cannot have, unless by hundreds of years of persevering industry and care.

"These things are more particularly of importance, because they are those in which the great mass of the community are directly and principally interested. They add to the comfort of the poorest, as much as they do to that of the richest. All are benefitted, and none could complain of an expenditure which all acknowledge is for the benefit of all classes and all sections. If there be any section that may be more benefitted than another, it is from latitude thirtytwo degrees south.

"The introduction of one single vegetable, the turnip, into England, changed the whole face of a large district of country, and rendered it, from being almost barren, one of the most fertile in the kingdom."

Splitting Rocks.—In the granite quarries near Seringapatam, the most enormous blocks are separated from the solid rock by the following neat and simple process. The workmen having found a portion of the rock sufficiently extensive, and situated near the edge of the part already quarried, lays bare the upper surface, and marks on it a line in the direction of the intended separation, along which a groove is cut with a chisel, about a couple of inches in depth. Above this groove a line of fire is kindled, and this is maintained till the rock below is thoroughly heated, immediately on which a line of men and women, each provided with a pot of cold water, suddenly sweep off the ashes, and pour the water in the heated groove, when the rock at once splits with a clean fracture, square blocks of six feet in the side and upwards of eighty feet in length, are sometimes detached by this method. Hardly less simple and efficacious is the process used in some parts of France, where millstones are made.—When a mass sufficiently large is found, it is cut into a round form, several feet high, and the question then arises, how to divide this into pieces of a proper size for millstones. For this purpose grooves are chiseled out, at distances corresponding to the thickness intended to be given to the millstones, into which grooves wedges of dried wood are driven. These wedges are then wetted, or exposed to the dew, and next morning the block of stone is found separated into pieces of a proper size for millstones, merely by the expansion of the wood, consequent on absorption of moisture; an irresistible natural power thus finishing, almost without any trouble, and at no expense, an operation which, from the peculiar hardness of the texture of the stone, would otherwise be impracticable but by the most powerful machinery, or the most perservering labor.

For Housekeepers: a short way to make old Bread new, or better than new.—Bread that is several days old, may be renewed so as to have all the freshness and lightness of new bread, by simply putting it into a common steamer over a fire, and steaming it half or three quarters of an hour. The vessel under the steamer containing the water, should not be more than half full, otherwise the water may boil up into the steamer and wet the bread. After the bread is thus steamed, it should be taken out of the steamer, and wrapped loosely in a cloth to dry and cool, and remain so two or three hours, when it will be ready to be cut and used. It will then be like cold new bread. By this process we may work such a change in *old* bread, as will make it in all respects *new* except in its deleterious qualities — and thus, at the same time, gratify the taste, and subserve the purposes of health and economy. New bread, it is well known, cannot be eaten with perfect impunity, until it has undergone the process of *ripening* — and indeed, physicians say it ought not, as a general rule, to be eaten till the day after it is made. A way is pointed out above, by which a taste for new bread may be gratified, without exposure to injury.

We have received the above suggestions from an experienced housekeeper who has often tried the experiment, and, to our knowledge, with complete success — and we publish it for the benefit of others.—*Springfield Gaz.*

There is more mirth than tears in the world—miserable as we think it to be.

[From the Farmer's Magazine for September, 1855.]

SEED WHEAT.

Three years ago Colonel Le Couteur, one of the deputies from the island of Jersey, became acquainted with professor La Gasca, one of the most celebrated botanists in Europe who had been Curator of the Royal Gardens at Madrid, and obliged to leave Spain, where he is again restored to his friends and to his former situation. The Professor was then growing about 80 sorts of wheat, in the garden of Mr Saunders, nursery-man in Jersey. Their variety, classifications, and beauty, struck Mr Le Couteur, who sought to acquire all the information he could from Professor La Gasca. The latter told him that for the last twentyfive years he had been employed in studying the properties and character of wheat, and had collected in the Royal Gardens upwards of nine hundred varieties and sub-varieties. He came to Col. Le Couteur's farm, and picked out more than twenty sorts out of three fields, then (in August) growing; and gave daily all the instruction and information wanted by Mr Le Couteur, who resolved on profiting by such an opportunity, and began seriously to cultivate the important plant of wheat, so as to procure the several sorts distinct from each other, and keep notes of the experiments made on the culture, produce, weight of the grain, and qualities of the corn, flour, and straw. Colonel Le Couteur has kept a most minute account of his experiments, and taken the greatest care to preserve the best sorts and in their purity. He has in London nineteen varieties of the greatest beauty, and such as the frequenters of Mark-lane say could not be matched in England for purity. They consist in,

No. 1. White Compact. Tremois, or spring wheat.
2. Red Tremois, or do.
3. Long eared do.
4. Dantzic. Winter wheat. Triticum hybernum.
5. Small round do.
6. White seedling. Coturianum hybernum.
7. Koeleri. Loturianum.
8. Koeleri red.
9. Koeleri white.
10. Long-eared Liver-colored.
11. Red campact.
12. Golden.
13. Koeleri Compactum Belvuensis.
14. Cesarienses.
15. (No. 6. c.)
16. Red ear (White grain or Sark wheat.)
17. Red compact (No. 9.)
18. Koelri (sub. yellow,)
19. (No. 11.)

The Colonel, after three years experience, has arrived at this conclusion, that the proper cultivation of wheat is yet unknown or unpracticed. That it is of consequence to keep the several sorts to grow apart, because they all ripen at different periods, and that bread made of ripe and unripe corn could neither be so wholesome or nutritious as when made of ripe corn, without the mixture of that which had not well ripened. That each sort requires, or will thrive best in a particular soil and situation adapted to each. That one ear of a superior variety, sowed grain by grain and suffered to tiller apart, produced four pounds nine ounces of wheat. Whereas, another ear of an inferior sort treated in the same manner, produced only one pound thirteen ounces. Hence it is of importance to select the sorts that are the most farinaceous and productive. That by sowing each sort apart they might be easier saved and harversted, in rotation, some sorts ripening a fortnight before the others. The same quantity of wheat of a farinaceous kind may maintain a family of fifteen persons twelve months; where the same quantity of another kind, though apparently fine corn, will maintain them only nine months. From the superior soil and climate of the Channel Islands, Col. Le Couteur thinks that, by growing none but the best kinds and keeping them perfectly true and pure, the Islands might be made to produce the most approved seed corn for Great Britain. The Islands might thus become of the greatest benefit to the United Kingdom, and can never be objects of jealously, as to the fear of large importation from them, since the extent of all the land susceptible of cultivation in all the Channel Islands together does not much exceed 25,000 acres, and that the greater part must necessarily be occupied by the meadows orchards, and vegetable gardens of all sorts, absolutely necessary for a population of more than sixty thousand inhabitants.

Sweet Potatoes.—In Louisiana the planters raise their sweet potatoes thus. They make a bed of fresh stable manure, as you would a hot bed for forcing other vegetables—on this bed they lay their seed potatoes, without cutting, about 8 or 10 inches apart, and cover them with well rotted manure, or compost made very fine, to the depth of six inches. The potato will soon sprout and come up. When two or three inches high, they draw the sprouts, by running the finger down to the potato, and breaking them off there. These sprouts they transplant in a hill with a dibble, and if the earth is not sufficiently wet, water the plants two or three times. A gill of water to a plant will be sufficient for a watering, and in five or six days the plants will have taken root. Care must be taken to insert the plants as deep in the hill as they were in the bed when drawn.

By this mode of bedding and transplanting, larger patatoes and more abundant crops are obtained. A bushel thus bedded will plant five acres of ground.

Important to the Afflicted.—Dr John Williams, Occulist, from France, in which place, and in Belgium, he acquired such celebrity as to be entitled the "Friend of the Poor," is now in this city, and may be found every day, at three o'clock, P. M. in the Vestry Room of the Bromfield street church; where all poor persons who are afflicted with blindness, or any affection of the eyes, may receive advice and relief, gratis. Dr Williams has given notice that all, who are so situated as to be unable to call upon him, may receive his advice (gratuitously if unable to pay for it) by addressing him a letter, post paid, describing the malady. There is no surgical operation in the remedies used. This gentleman comes highly recommended. He brings letters with him to many of our eminent citizens. It appears by French documents, which we have seen, that he has restored sight to nearly three hundred patients in one city, some of whom were born blind.

The annual abstract of school returns, prepared by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for the use of the Legislature was laid before the members. By this it appears that returns have been received from 277 towns. In these, there were 2,397 school districts. The number of males and females attending school was 142,077. There were 4,636 instructors. The amount of taxes raised for the support of schools was $340,859 89, and $23,868 28 were raised by contribution for the same purpose.

Washington's Opinion of War.—In a letter to Col. Humphreys, written in 1785, which we find in Mr Sparks's 9th volume, just published, Washington has the following sentiment:—"My first wish is to see this plague to mankind banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements, than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind."

The alarm of fire last Tuesday evening was caused by the burning of a schooner in Charles town.

The alarm of fire between 9 and 10 o'clock Wednesday evening was from a dwelling house in rear of Rev. Mr Mott's Church, Castle street. It was extinguished with slight damage.

Timber Wanted.—The Orono Land Co. advertise for contracts for the purchase of pine and spruce logs to the amount of 20,000,000 feet annually, for six years, to be delivered at their mills in Orono.

Meadow Land.—A couple of young Farmers bought a lot of plough land in the Northampton meadow of ordinary quality at the rate of $100 an acre last spring and planted it with broom corn. The broom corn was sold last week for $257.—*Hampshire Republican.*

Good Farming.—Major Nathaniel Mowry, of Smithfield, raised, on one acre of ground, the past season, one hundred and two bushels of corn.—*Providence Journal.*

Fire.—The three frame buildings on the corner of North Pearl and Van Schaick streets, immediately south of the North Dutch Church, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock.—*Albany Argus.*

Indian Hostilities.—Accounts from Florida state that the Indians had laid waste a district of about 80 miles, between Black Creek and Fort King, and had committed great excesses in the burning of property and the destruction of life. Among others, a detachment of the troops under command of Col. John Warren, were attacked by a body of Indians, near Miccanopy, and several killed and many wounded.—*Albany Argus.*

(For the New England Farmer.)

INDIAN CORN.

T. G. Fessenden, Esq.—Dear Sir: In December, 1834, you published in the N. E. Farmer a communication from me, concerning a species of Indian corn, which I had planted the preceding season, the seed of which I had procured of Judge Buel. Its chief recommendation, in my estimation, resulted from the fact, that it came to maturity about a fortnight earlier than any kind of field corn which the farmers in my neighborhood were accustomed to plant; thus anticipating the early autumnal frosts, and enabling me to sow my corn land with wheat in tolerable season. I expressed the opinion also, that it had been as productive as any other corn which I had ever planted; but as I had tried it but once, I did not feel so confident of its productiveness, as to commend it on that account. I have planted the same kind of corn the past season, and no other; and the result has fully equalled my expectations. I was able to gather my corn leisurely and finished sowing my corn and potato ground by the 3d of October. In former seasons, with a different species of corn, I was always hurried, and was seldom able to finish sowing wheat till about the middle of October, and in some seasons, not until after the 20th. Wheat sown so late, is more liable to blast, and is more exposed to be winter-killed, than that which is sown earlier, and has opportunity to get well rooted before the ground freezes up. Late sown wheat will sometimes produce a fair crop, but success is so uncertain, that it should be avoided when practicable.

I have taken some pains the past season to ascertain the productiveness of this corn, with some degree of certainty. In order to try the experiment, I selected a piece of ground, which, by actual admeasurement, contains one acre and twelve rods. This ground was planted the preceding year, about one half of it with potatoes, the other half with corn. This selection was made, not from choice, because I do not approve of planting the same ground for two successive years, and more especially with the same kind of crop. The result of this experiment shewed evidently that it is bad husbandry to plant the same ground twice in succession with the same crop, — for the corn on that part of the piece where corn grew the preceding year, was not so well eared, nor were the ears so large, as on that part which had been planted with potatoes.

In the beginning of May, twelve loads of coarse manure from the barn yard, were spread upon the land, and it was then well covered under a furrow of five or six inches deep. Eight loads of fine manure, composed chiefly of earth that had been deposited in a low spot in the yard the preceding summer, were then spread upon the land, when it was harrowed with a light seed harrow, till the surface of the ground was well pulverized, and the fine manure was mixed, and partly covered with the earth. The ground was planted on the 13th of May, in rows of three and a half feet asunder, with a space of two feet between the hills. The seed was soaked about 12 hours in warm water, mixed with plaster, planted five kernels in a hill, and at the first hoeing, thinned out, so as to leave but three stalks standing in each hill. The corn was hoed three times, and the last hoeing was performed early, about the 25th of June, some days before the corn began to show its tassels. I have long been of the opinion, that cutting or disturbing the fibrous roots just before the corn is about to set for ears, is injurious to the crop, as it impairs its capacity of imbibing nourishment at a time when it is most essential.

The cultivator was used at each hoeing, and the old practice of hilling up the corn at the last hoeing was dispensed with. The stalks were cut early in September, but not until they had generally began to change their color, nor until many of the ears were fully ripe. The corn was not picked till the 30th Sept. and between that and the 5th of October was husked out and cribbed. From this acre and twelve rods of land, were gathered 217 bushels of ears of good sound corn and seven bushels of ears of poor corn, making 224 bushels in the whole. Had I anticipated so large a product, I would have preserved and threshed it by itself, in order to ascertain the exact quantity of shelled corn. But a part of it was husked and mixed with other corn before my curiosity to know the quantity was excited. From the experiments which I have made, I am satisfied that there were, at the time of husking, about half as many bushels of corn as there were of ears.

My crop suffered a considerable diminution from two causes. A little before the time for the first hoeing, I found that my neighbor's poultry had been very busy in the field, and had actually scratched and pulled up at least one fourth of the piece. This had to be planted over the second time, and was much less productive than the first planting.

While the corn was in the milk, a violent gust of wind passed over the field, and laid the whole of it almost prostrate. Many stalks were broken off and never rose again. But for these two causes, there would have been a considerable increase in the product, and an almost total abstraction of the poor corn. The green and mouldy ears were wholly attributable to these causes, and without them the poor corn would scarcely have exceeded one per cent.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.

Samuel Lathrop.

West Springfield, Jan. 1, 1836.

P. S.—Can you inform me, whether the seed of Lucerne, sown upon wheat ground in the spring of the year, will take as well as clover.

By the Editor.—Lucerne is generally, and we believe most advantageously sown in the spring, after the ground has acquired a degree of warmth friendly to vegetation, or about the middle of May. In England, the practice recommended by Arthur Young, Loudon, and other writers, is to sow *oats* or *barley* with the grass seed, and none of their cultivators, so far as we have seen, mention wheat as an accompanying crop with lucerne. But, perhaps, wheat would answer well for that purpose. We should be happy to have the opinion of practical farmers, who have succeeded in raising lucerne, on this point.

The most usual causes of failure in attempting to cultivate lucerne have been the want of a sufficient quantity of seed, and the smothering and starving of the young plants by weeds. After the lucerne has taken possession of the soil, it becomes a hardy plant, and will maintain itself in spite of intruders; but while young it is tender, and if the soil in which it is growing is infested with weeds, or with their seeds it will require as much care in their extirpation as a garden crop. In England it is often sown in drills, and cultivated with the hoe, and not unfrequently broad cast, without any other kind of seed to check or interfere with its growth.

(For the New England Farmer.)

ON THE BREEDING OF CATTLE, &c.

T. G. Fessenden, Esq.—Dear Sir: The article on "Breeding Horses," in your paper of the 6th January inst. concludes with the following sentence. "I have good reason (says Mr T. A. Knight) to believe that more perfect animals for supplying mankind with food, may generally be obtained by cross-breeding from females of *small* and male animals of *large size*, than from any breed of fixed and permanent habits, relative to size.—*Eng. Far. Mag.*" I have not the volumes of the N. E. Farmer at hand, but if you will turn to the index it will point to you an article by the celebrated Dr Cline published some years ago, demonstrative of the incorrectness of Mr Knight's opinion. This is a subject of such immense importance to New England, that I think you will perceive the expediency of republishing Mr Cline's short but comprehensive paper, wherein the results of scientific observation are seen obviously to accord with common sense. He recommends distinctly that the size of the female for breeding should be rather *large* than *small*, in proportion to the male. He gives his reasons with simplicity, plainness and fullness, that leaves nothing to desire.

An old Friend.

By the Editor.—We believe the theory of Mr Knight on the subject above-mentioned is erroneous. At least, it is opposed to that of Surgeon Cline, which has met the approbation of the most practical and intelligent cattle breeders in Great Britain. Mr Cline says:

"It has been generally understood that the breed of animals is improved by crossing with the largest males. This opinion has done much mischief, and would have done more if it had not been counteracted by the desire of selecting animals of the best forms and proportions, which are rarely to be met with in those of the largest size. Experience has proved that crossing has only succeeded in an eminent degree, in those instances in which the females were larger than in the usual proportion of the females to the males; and that it has generally failed when the males were disproportionally large."

Fire proof Building.—As an example of what ought to be done in building, we may refer to a noble store standing "alone in its glory," where Water street was. It was built by Mr Carman for Herman Thorne. He was told that the structure must be built fire proof, and he promptly declared that it should be so built that fire could not burn it. The consequence was, that though wrapped in sheets of flame, standing as it were in the crater of a volcano — in a sea of fire — it stands uninjured, and the goods safe within it.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

When confined, or when simply roosting, in an enclosed house, hens are apt to become infested with lice, in the warmer months. Dry wood ashes, put on the ground where they dust themselves, will very soon free them.

SHEEP AND WOOL.—Sheep's wool is greatly modified by the breeding of the animal; for it is a coarse hairy substance, mixed with a soft down, close to the skin, on the wild Argali, to which genus all the varieties of the domestic sheep have been traced. That animal, and others with a similar coat, when placed in a temperate climate, under the fostering care of man, lose their long lank hair, and retain their soft wool. It has been ascertained that the female has more influence than the male on the form of an animal; but that the male in sheep, in particular, gives the peculiar character to the fleece.

The produce of a breed from a coarse-wooled ewe and a fine-wooled ram, will give a fleece approaching half-way to that of the male; and a breed from this progeny with a fine-wooled ram will yield a fleece differing by only one fourth from that of the sire; by proceeding in the opposite ratio, the wool will rapidly degenerate into its primitive coarseness.

Four qualities of wool are distinguishable in the fleece of the same animal. The finest is upon the spine, from the neck to within six inches of the tail, including one third of the breadth of the back or saddle; this kind is called by the Spaniards *Floretta*. The second quality covers the flanks, and extends from the thighs to the shoulders. The third covers the neck and the rump; and the fourth is upon the lower part of the neck and breast, down to the feet, as also upon part of the shoulders and thighs, down to the bottom of the hind quarters; the Spaniards call this portion *Cayda*. The sorting of these four qualities takes place immediately after the shearing, by tearing asunder the several portions, and throwing each into a separate bin.

The hardness of some of the English wools does not depend entirely on the race, or the climate, but on certain peculiarities in the soil which affect the pasture. The Saxony sheep, being exposed to a less ardent sun than the Spanish, yield a softer fleece. Sheep pastured on the Cheviot Hills in Northumberland, though not of the finest wooled English breed, yield fleeces of remarkable softness, and have been refined still more by artificial means, particularly by smearing the sheep with an unguent composed of tar and butter, immediately after shearing them. The grease or yolk of the fleece is a species of soap secreted by the sheep, and consisting of oil with a little potash. Hence it serves to facilitate the scouring of wool by means of water alone, with which it forms a kind of sud or emulsion. It is most abundant in those breeds which grow the softest fleeces, and on the part of the back covered with the finest wool. The yolk, however, though favorable to the growing fleece, becomes injurious to it after it is shorn, and ought to be immediately removed, otherwise it will produce a fermentation in the wool heap, and render it hard and brittle, a change which takes place most rapidly in hot weather.

The long-wooled sheep of England are of four breeds: the Dishley or new Leicestershire; the Lincolnshire; the Tees-Water, and the Dartmoor. Our races of short-wooled sheep are principally the Dorsetshire, Hertfordshire, and South Down. The imported wools are almost entirely worked on the card, the coarser into carpets. Of late years, a wool of the merino fleece has been grown to great advantage in New South Wales, and imported in great quantities. It is fully equal to the best Spanish merino.

The English clothing wool has altered for the worse in its quality for the last ten years. There is a difference of one shilling a yard between cloths made of the two wools at the same price. The English wool also wastes five pounds in the score, and the other only two and a half pounds by loss of animal grease.

The advance in foreign wools is owing in a great measure to the increase of the manufacturers on the continent, especially in Belgium, and to the successful competition of the goods of the latter with the English in the Grecian Archipelago.

There is no wool which spins so well as the improved Australian does, in consequence of the length of its staple and its softness; and it has increased so much in quantity of late, that in the course of fifteen years it will probably suffice for the supply of all the import wool to our manufacturers, to the exclusion of the Spanish and German wools. It is also better for combing purposes than any other description, and it is at present altogether consumed in the finest worsted goods, such as merinos and cassinets.

England grows about 995,000 packs, (of 240 lbs. each,) and imports 66,000 bags a year.—*Bell's (English) Weekly Messenger.*

NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE WORLD.—A German paper says, "In Spain there are twelve newspapers; in Portugal seventeen; n Switzerlaud thirtysix; in Belgium sixtytwo; in Denmark eighty; in Austria eightytwo; in Russia and Poland eightyfour; in Holland one hundred and fifty; in Great Britain two hundred and seventyfour; in Prussia two hundred and eightyeight; in the other Germanic States three hundred and five; in Australia nine; in Africa twelve; in Asia two; and in America, *eleven hundred and thirtyeight* — from which it will be seen that there are more than half as many newspaders published in America, [with the exception of France, which the writer has left out, and well he may, for she has so completely muzzled the press, that there might as well be none, and cast a stain on her escutcheon which it will be difficult to wipe off,] than there is in the whole world put together, and with not one fortieth of the population." It is no wonder then that this country bears the reputation abroad of being not only the happiest, but the freest nation of the earth, when the press, which we consider to be the sentinel on the watch tower, is left free, not only to guard us against all encroachments on our rights, (if it acts up to its profession,) but to diffuse information far and wide over the country; for wherever knowledge is, there will freedom also be found.

GAOLER'S REPORT.—The semi-annual return of debtors and criminals, &c. in the Boston goal, ending December 26th, states that three persons only were confined at that time for debt. Number of criminals, thirtyfour; committed by the Courts of this Commonwealth.—*Journal.*

NEW YORK FIRE.—The committee of citizens have reported the amount of loss by the late fire in New York at $17,115,672.

CINCINNATI PORK MARKET.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writing from Cincinnati, says:—

"Last year, in this city alone, 152,000 hogs were slaughtered and packed, and largely increased quantities at Hamilton, Rossville, Franklin, Middleton, Dayton, Lawrenceburgh, Madison, &c. This year, I am informed, that 60 or 70,000 will be the extent that will be packed in the city, and but very few will be packed at any of the above-named towns. In Illinois, some few more will be packed this winter than last. But throughout the whole Western country, it is said, that the amount of Pork packed will not exceed one half of the exportations of last year. If this should be the case, (and I have no doubt of the fact) there will, the coming season, be a scarcity throughout the whole country; and prices, consequently, must be high. I am informed by our Pork merchants, that they have advices from New Orleans, Mobile, and many of the Western markets, that the stock of Pork, Bacon and Lard on hand is limited, and commanding good prices."

SEASONABLE RELIEF.—The steamboat Robert L. Stevens, on her way up from New York to Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, when in the bay five miles below Caldwell, saw signals of distress from two sloops. Captain Brown immediately put about the steamboat, and went to their relief. The sloops were frozen in, and their crews and passengers had been two days without food. After supplying them liberally with provisions, Captain Brown assisted to clear the sloops from the ice, and then towed them both into a safe harbor. But for the seasonable appearance and generous assistance of the Robert L. Stevens, the persons on board the sloops must have perished, as no other means of relief were at hand.—*Alb. Even. Jour.*

WARNING.—A daughter of Mrs Henley, of Chelsea, 12 years old, was so shockingly burnt last Sabbath morning, that she died a few hours after, in the most excruciating pain. The mother, who is a poor woman, and depends upon her labor for her support, burnt her hands so badly, in her endeavors to rescue her child, as to be incapable of helping herself, consequently cutting off her only means of support. The citizens of Chelsea, on learning this fact, generously subscribed $45 in money, and have furnished her with other necessary articles.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—We understand that 13 miles of the branch of this rail road from Hudson to the line of this State are already under contract, and that the contractors are now engaged in the execution of the work.

The splendid and extraordinary Aurora Borealis, of the 17th of November, was visible in London. The members of the fire establishment were kept on the alarm all night, travelling back and forth, supposing the light to proceed from some great fire.

The experiment of planted mulberry trees at Algiers, is about to be commenced on a large scale; the sugar cane is also to be cultivated there.

HALLEY'S COMET.—The Comet has again appeared in the East, So say the Astronomers.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1836.

☞ Members of the Legislature who subscribe for the Farmer, and do not receive their papers regularly, (if any such there be,) will oblige us by giving information of the fact, so that we may rectify the error.

REMARKS ON THE ECONOMY AND SOURCES OF HEAT.—Although heat, for economical purposes, is generally obtained from the combustion of fuel, in many cases it is practicable and expedient to make use of a great source of warmth provided by nature, and treasured in the earth. A well in a kitchen, and a spring in a green house, especially if the bottom, or source of the well or spring lies deep, will afford much warmth in winter as well as refreshing coolness in summer. In some places in Europe, tender plants are preserved from winter's frost by placing them under cover, and over the outlets, mouths or avenues of springs of water; and such sources and causes both of coolness and caloric are much used in Pennsylvania. The provident husbandmen and housewives of that part of the Union make much use of what they call *spring-houses*, into which springs of water are conducted, and so managed as to cover the floor to the depth of two or three inches, and on this floor are placed milk-pans, cream-pots, tubs or jars of butter, &c. From dairies thus accommodated the market of Philadelphia is supplied with butter of a most excellent quality, which is, I believe, generally offered for sale without having been salted; of course the purchaser is not obliged to pay the market price of good butter for the extra salt too frequently used in spoiling the article. If the water from these springs was properly disposed of, and we believe that it is in some cases, it would furnish warm houses in winter as well as cool houses in summer.

The internal heat of the earth has been extensively used for economical purposes in Europe. A French periodical informs, that "Bored wells, from which the water rises to the surface by some internal force, and flows in a constant stream, are now common, at least numerous, in the north of Europe. The temperature of water which rises from considerable depths in the earth being almost constantly winter and summer at about 54 deg. Fah., the application of this temperature to economical purposes was suggested by M. de Bruckmann, of Wirtemberg, and it has met with complete success.—This able engineer had bored a number of these wells for the supply of various establishments for spinning, paper making, bleaching, &c. in which the water flowing from them is used as a motive power.

"In the winter of 1830 he was consulted in relation to the best means of keeping the wheels clear of ice, in one of the manufactories of Heibson, when the congelation was so great as to oblige them to use the axe in clearing the wheel. Recourse had been had to currents of hot air, and cylinders filled with ignited charcoal, but with imperfect success. Dr Bruckmann introduced the current from a bored well into a cylinder, pierced full of holes, from which the water fell in a shower upon the wheel, and in less than an hour, the wheel which was so encased with ice as to be immovable, was as clear of it as if it had been the month of July, and from that time no further obstruction was experienced. This beneficial application of the warm water of bored wells was soon extended to all the manufactories where such wells existed.

"But the engineer did not rest there. He conceived and executed the plan of warming the manufactories themselves by the water prior to its falling on the wheel. This was done by the simple process of causing the water to circulate in open tubes [troughs] throughout several rooms of a paper mill, and thence to fall on the wheel. A difference of nearly thirtyfive degrees in very cold weather, was thus produced between the interior and the exterior of the building, although the doors were frequently opened by the ingress and egress of the workmen, and it enabled the proprietor to dispense with the stoves and furnaces without any inconvenience to the laborers, either on account of the heat or of dampness from the water, which was at first an object of apprehension.

"In oil mills this procedure is particularly advantageous, not only in keeping the wheels clear of ice, but in securing the requisite dampness of the grain, without the danger of freezing, which in cold weather demands much troublesome precaution.

"The process now described has this farther advantage,—1st, That the same water which in winter warms the apartments, in summer communicates a most agreeable and refreshing coolness, the heat never exceeding fiftyfive degrees, though it may outside be as high as seventysix degrees. 2d, That the circulation of water in manufactories purifies the air and promotes the health of the workmen, so that in rooms full of people the atmosphere is found to be perfectly free, though the windows may be kept shut. 3d, That in case of fire, a current of water within a building must be of the greatest consequence.

"So successful have been these inventions of M. de Bruckmann that the King of Wirtemberg has appointed him to the station of Royal Architect, and Knight of the Order of Merit, and decreed to him a large gold medal.

"The water of bored wells has been applied in France to the warming of conservatories of plants, and a large fish pond at Montmorentcy has been supplied in the same manner with cool water, which in the summer season prevents the loss formerly sustained by the perishing of the fish from the excess of heat. In consequence of these valuable applications, the committee of the 'Societie d'Encouragement,' propose the decree of their gold medal to M. de Bruckmann."

(To be continued.)

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Saturday, Jan. 9.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society holden this day at their rooms, the following report was unanimously adopted.

The Executive Committee to whom was referred a paper from Mr A. J. Downing,* of Newbugh, N. Y. have had the same under consideration, and have directed me to report the following vote.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr A. J. Downing, of Newbugh, N. Y. for his valuable and interesting communication on the subject of the 'Naturalization of Plants,' and that the same be published in the New England Farmer, and that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to transmit to Mr Downing a copy of the same.

The same Committee to whom was referred a letter of Mr Benjamin Maund, of Bronsgrove, England, in relation to a periodical work called the 'Botanic Garden,' report that it is inexpedient for the Society, as such, to become the medium of circulating that work, and that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to refer Mr Maund, agreeably to his desire, to some respectable bookseller, who might be willing to promote his views.

Respectfully submitted, per order,

ELIJAH VOSE, *Chairman.*

January 9, 1836.

* We acknowledge the receipt of this paper, and will insert it in our next.

Mr Maund's Letter.

Bromsgrove, Oct. 9, 1835.

SIR:—I have been much gratified by observing that America is now sending us her works on Gardening, from which I am sure we shall reap many advantages. Horticulture and Floriculture are evidently receiving increased encouragement in the United States, and it probable that if our principal cheap work on Flowers, "The Botanic Garden," were well circulated amongst your gentry, it would give an amazing impulse to the delightful pursuit of Floriculture. The Botanic Garden was commenced nearly eleven years ago, and being the first moderate priced work, on a popular plan, which ever had been published in England, its sale is immense; and the enthusiasm which now exists amongst us relative to gardening, is acknowledged to have arisen with it.

I have thought that your Society, in order to give encouragement to the circulation of such a work, would very probably take the charge of it. Even the regular circulation of it amongst the members of the Society only would be a step of considerable importance.

In order to give my assistance, as far as possible, to the support of such a scheme, having the whole proprietorship myself, I would send the work to the Society at a reduction of 35 per cent. below the retail price. It would then be left to the choice of the Society either to circulate it amongst its members at a reduced price, or—(which would be far better, as it would not intrude on the province of the bookseller)—to circulate it at the regular price and add the profits to the Society's fund.

It would be also indispensable, that booksellers be encouraged to give their best assistance to its circulation. As the object of the Society is the national benefit, it would perhaps transfer a portion of its stock to the care of a bookseller, as a general agent, to sell them to other booksellers. The Society would then, it may be presumed, forego any advantages on such portion transferred, contenting itself with effecting thereby a public good.

Should the Society decline availing itself of my offer, perhaps, Sir, you will be kind enough to hand my proposal to your most respectable booksellers who may be depended on for regular remittances.

My residence is near to Birmingham, and I believe I could enclose small parcels through the medium of the Birmingham merchants, so that the cost would be inconsiderable as regards carriage.

I will send you a specimen number or two when opportunity offers, lest you should not have a convenient way of showing the work to your subscribers. It sells at 1*s.* small, and 1*s.* 6*d.* large, each size being colored, and having four figures of plants in each number. The coloring of the large is allowed to be superior in neatness of execution to any work extant, the small is less perfect, but still done correctly. It is published monthly. If you can obtain a number of the Botanic Garden to show to your Society, you would perhaps be kind enough to favor me with an early reply. Very large reprints of the work have been required, and as many numbers are still being reprinted to meet the demand, it would be a convenience to ascertain whether America would require many, that the reprint may be accordingly increased. I am, Sir, yours, very respectfully,

BENJAMIN MAUND.

To the Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the Mass. Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Two specimens of very fair looking Pears, were received from Mr M. H. Ruggles but not at maturity. Mr Ruggles' letter in relation to them is annexed.

E. VOSE,
For the Committee.

Fall River, Jan. 2, 1836.

DEAR SIR—I have taken the liberty of sending by my friend Mr David Thatcher, to your care, to be presented to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, two specimens of Winter Pears,—they grew upon Mr Humphry Chace's farm on Rhode Island—It is believed that they are native varieties—If their history is worth attention, I presume it may be had, by addressing Mr Chace, at Portsmouth, R. I. I am not acquainted with him; I purchased the pears in question in the market, where they were sent for sale. I beg leave to have them called as follows, viz.

The round, yellow skinned, red sided ones, the *Chace Pear*. The bell shaped green skinned ones the *Ward Pear*.

Respectfully yours,
M. H. RUGGLES.

KNITTING MACHINE.

☞ The members of the Legislature are respectfully invited to call at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, and examine a beautiful specimen of Machinery, designed for the purpose of Knitting Stockings, and other articles.

BRIGHTON MARKET,—MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At Market 610 Beef Cattle, 720 Sheep, and 140 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—Sales were generally made to correspond with a like quantity last week; more of the best qualities were at market, consequently more brought our highest quotations. We notice a few very fine taken for 36s, and a few at 34s 6d, we quote prime at 31s 6d a 33s; good 28s 6d a 30; small cattle 21s a 25 6d.

Barrelling Cattle.—We notice no lots taken for the express purpose of barrelling.

Sheep—We notice lots taken at 15s, 18s, 24s, 30s, 33s and 36s.

Swine—Those at market were taken from the neighboring slaughter yards: few sales only were effected.

SPLENDID FLOWER BULBS FOR WINTER.

WILL BLOOM IN THE HOUSE.

HYACINTHS—
Boquet Tendre,
Groot Voorst,
Parquin,
Grand Monarche,
Orondates,
Voltaire,
Temple of Apollo,
Lord Wellington,
Madam Zoutman,
Madam Van Murkeys,
Gloria Florum,
L'Ami Du Cœur,
Pyramides des Roses.
200 Assorted Double,
200 Assorted Single, &c. &c.

Amaryllis (*most splendid flower.*)
Gladiolus Pscitticinna.
Polyanthus Narcissus.
Crocus.
Double Jonquills.
Single do.
Crown Imperial (*of varieties.*)
Frittellera.
Colchicum.
Cyclamens.
Tulips, (assorted,) &c. &c.
ALSO—A large collection of splendid varieties of FLOWER SEEDS.

These are to be received by the *Vanella*, from Holland, and will be ready for sale as soon as she comes up from Gloucester, where she put in.

It being late in the season, and having a very large collection on hand, the above will be sold unusually low.

GEO. C. BARRETT,
Agricultural Warehouse.

FINE EARLY PEAS.

Earliest Dwarf Peas—the earliest variety of Peas, grown from 20 to 24 inches high—consequently require no sticks.
Early Washington Peas; a very *productive* early variety.
" Charlton " Early Golden Hotspur, do.;
Bishop's Early Dwarf, do.; very Dwarf and early.
ALSO—Dwarf Scymetar Peas—A new variety from Scotland; this Pea will be found a great acquisition for a very productive and delicious *late* sort.
Dwarf Blue Imperial Pea;
Large Dwarf Marrowfat, do.; &c. &c.

All the above were raised expressly for the NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street.

Seeds for 1836.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E Farmer Office

200 bushels finest Early Peas;
200 " Large Marrowfat do;
50 " Dwarf Blue Imperial do.;
50 " other varieties;
100 " Best Garden Beans;
" Dwarf and Pole, Early and Late, do;
500 lbs. superior Long Blood Beet Seed;
100 " Early Turnip " " "
300 " Cabbage Seed, 14 different kinds;
250 " Fine Long Orange Carrot;
50 " Early Horn, do.;
200 " Common Cucumber;
150 " Long Green, do.;
100 " Early and Head Lettuces;
50 " Pure White Portugal Onion;
500 " Silver Skin "
1000 " Large Deep Red, "
200 " Large Dutch Parsnip;
150 " Early Scarlet Short Top Radish;
100 " Long Salmon;
50 " Turnip Radishes;
50 " Spinach;
100 " Early Scollop Squash;
100 " " Long "
100 " Long Winter, do;
25 " Salsafy;
100 " Early White Dutch Turnip;
500 " English
200 " Ruta Baga,
200 " Mangel Wurtzel *for Cattle.*

Also—Cauliflower; Broccoli; Celery; Cress; Egg Plants Leek; Endive; Musk and Water Melons; Martynea; Pepper; Parsley and Tomato Seeds by the lb. or oz. *Herb Seeds*, of all kinds.

50,000 Papers in 200 to 300 splendid kinds of *Annual, Biennial* and *Perennial* FLOWER SEEDS.

GRASS SEEDS, *Wholesale & Retail.*

The above comprises in part the stock of seeds raised expressly for the establishment, and the quality and goodness will be *warranted* superior to any ever offered heretofore. Dealers and others will please file in their orders immediately, and they shall be faithfully executed for the spring.

Boxes of Garden Seeds for the country trade, neatly papered up, with directions on each paper, for sale at a large discount from Market prices.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c. will be supplied in the spring, and orders are solicited.

GEO. C. BARRETT, *Agricultural Warehouse.*

SEEDS & TREES.

100 lbs. White Italian Mulberry Seed;
1200 " Dark Red Onion;
400 " Early Pale Red do.;
500 " Large Yellow do.;
400 " Early Large White Silver Skined ditto very superior and a far more sure crop than any other white variety;
2500 " Cabbages of all the choicest kinds;
2250 " Beets do. do.;
450 Bushels Peas do. do.;
300 do. Beans do. do.

ALSO—every other choice variety of Garden Seeds, all the growth of 1835, and venders and others will be supplied at very moderate rates and a convenient credit. A very large stock of Grass Seeds of every description, a few pounds of a superior large Teazel Seed, and all the choice new varieties of Potatoes &c. Chinese and Italian Mulberry Trees of various sizes by Hundreds and Thousands—Also, a hundred Thousand Cuttings perfectly prepared for planting.

Priced Catalogues both wholesale and retail will be sent to every applicant.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,
Linnæan Garden & Nurseries, Flushing, near N. Y.
Jan 12. 2t

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK, Nonantum Hill in NEWTON, near Boston, and near the *Worcester Rail Road.* Selections of the finest varieties of New Flemish Pears,—also Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarins, Almonds, Apricots, Grape Vines, Currants, Rasberries, fine imported Lancashire Gooseberries, Strawerries, &c.—

MORUS MULTICAULIS, or Chinese Mulberry, by the single tree, the 100 or 1000—and Plantations for silk furnished at the reduced prices and reasonable rates.

12,000 Peach Trees of finest select kinds are now ready for sale.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Roses of about 1000 finest kinds,—Also Herbaceous flowering plants, Pæonies and splendid Double Dahlias.

The excellence of the varieties, the quality, the size, continually improve as the numbers are augmented. These now comprise nearly 400,000—covering compactly about 20 acres.

All orders left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is Agent, at his Seed Store and the Agricultural Warehouse and Repository, Nos 51 & 52, North Market street, will be in like manner duly attended to.—Catalogues gratis, on application.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Russetts and Baldwins.	barrel	1 50	2 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 50	1 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 50	11 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	8 50	9 00
prime,	"	7 00	7 25
BEESWAX, (American)	pound	25	27
BUTTER store, No. 1,	"	17	20
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	46	50
southern, geese,	"	42	45
FLAX, American,	"	9	10
FISH, Cod,	quintal	2 75	2 83
FLOUR, Genesee, cash	barrel	7 62	7 75
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 62	7 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 50	7 62
Alexandria,	"	7 52	7 75
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	1 06	1 09
southern flat yellow	"	1 09	1 10
white,	"	91	94
Rye, northern,	"	1 05	1 06
Barley,	"	90	1 00
Oats, nor hern, (prime)	"	61	62
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs	"	22 00	25 00
eastern screwed,	"	21 00	23 00
hard pressed,	"	21 00	23 00
HONEY,	gallon		
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	10	11
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	13
southern, 1st sort,	"	11	12
LEATHER, slaughter, sole,	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
LIME, best sort,	cask	1 08	1 12
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	3 12	3 37
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	"	20 00	21 00
Navy, mess,	"		
bone, middlings, scarce,	bushel	2 25	2 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	"	75	90
Red Top,	pound	10	11
Red Clover, northern,	bushel		
SILK COCOONS, (American)	cwt.	8 50	9 00
TALLOW, tried,	pound	65	75
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	"	55	65
American, full blood, washed,	"	55	58
do. 3-4ths do.	"		50
do. 1-2 do.	"	40	45
do. 1-4 and common	"	38	60
Native washed	"	58	60
Northern pulled, Pulled superfine,	"	50	53
1st Lambs,	"	40	41
2d do.	"	30	35
3d do,	"	48	50
1st Spinning,			

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	12
southern, and western,	"	11	12
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6	7
POULTRY,	"	10	14
BUTTER, (tub)	"	18	20
lump	"	22	25
EGGS,	dozen	25	25
POTATOES,	bushel	30	40
CIDER,	barrel	1 25	1 75

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in Leominster, County of Worcester, on the main road midway between the towns of Leominster and Fitchburg and lately occupied by Mr Henry Jackson, deceased. Said Farm contains about 76 acres of land, and has on it a house and barn in good repair, an orchard, good pasturage and wood lot. For further information apply to Mr Benjamin Peirce, near the premises — or

Dec. 9 DR. J. B. S. JACKSON,
5t No. 6, Bedford Place.

WANTED A SITUATION

As Gardener, a steady, active man, who is conversant with every department of the business, and has lived for some years in some of the most respectable places in Massachusetts, and will be highly recommended by his former employers. Any commands directed to T. L. G., care of Mr P. Mooney, Book Store, Federal Street, will be respectfully attended to.

January 5th, 1836.

MISCELLANY.

From the Long Island Star.

A FAMILY.

I saw Content, the other day,
Sit by her spinning wheel,
And Plenty in a wooden tray
Of wheat and Indian meal.

Health, also, at a table sat,
Dining upon a ham;
But appetite demanded yet
A cabbage and a clam.

Wealth sat enthroned upon a green
And fragrant load of hay;
And happiness compelled a dog
Behind the cart to play.

Delight was chasing butterflies,
With Laughter and with Joy;
Affection gazed with ardent eyes
Upon the sweet employ.

Beauty was watering flowers
Beside the cottage door;
And Pleasure spoke about a tour
To Mr Staples' store.

Industry bid good morrow, and
Invited me to tea;
But Jolly bid me stay away,
Unless I came with Glee.

Patience sat in an easy chair,
Unravelling a skein;
While Mirth, with roguish eye, and air,
Would tangle it again.

Benevolence had built a tower
Of pudding, bread and meat,
And bid compassion take it o'er
To Want, across the street.

But I was gratified to see
Easy, and free, and fair,
With Innocence upon his knee,
Old Satisfaction there.

He took me by the hand, and led
Me down a vista green,
Where Fun and Frolic antics played,
Two ancient oaks between.

But, best of all it was to find,
That Love, the day before,
The fopling Dress had kicked behind,
And tossed him out of door.

As she was winding thread, he came
With grimace and a smirk,
And asked her if she'd change her name
And leave her dirty work.

But she had common sense, and she
Had strength of mind and limb;
She bid him from the house to flee,
And thus assisted him.

And now kind reader, if you choose
This family to know,
A farmer's here I'll introduce:—
A "hundred years ago."

HEATING ROOMS WITHOUT WOOD OR COAL.—There is nothing—even in this day of inventions—with which we have been more pleased, than a neat little affair recently invented, and now for sale in this city for heating rooms without the aid of wood or coal. The apparatus to which we refer, consists of a lamp, a boiler, and a radiator or stove. They are so constructed as to produce any required degree of heat, merely by burning the steam of rum, whiskey, or any other ardent spirit. The steam is generated in the boiler by the heat of the lamp, and is forced through blow pipes into the radiator or stove, where it heats a current of air which is made to pass through it. The boiler, with the pipes attached to it—by the aid of a self-acting blow pipe, the power of which is one of the greatest known to art, is in this apparatus made to act upon the atmosphere in such a manner as to produce great heat at a trifling expense. The article is small, neat, and portable, and is indeed a very pretty ornament not unfit for a centre table. It occupies not more than a square foot, and weighs about twenty pounds. A company has been formed for the manufacture of these articles. We witnessed one of them a few days ago. The quantity of heat sent forth was astonishing. They are accompanied with no danger. We shall speak again of this neat, useful and economical invention. —*N. Y. Trans.*

ENCOURAGEMENT TO QUACKS.—A quack doctor recently died in Paris (says Galignani,) worth 5,000,000 francs. He had never entrusted any one with the secret of his panacea, which he called Elixir of Life, or some similar title in French. On his death bed, he requested his son to continue the business, stating that his medicine was composed of nothing but a little filtered water mixed with some useless ingredients to make it taste agreeable.—"But," added he, "you must always recommend diet and exercise." The young man did not see fit to take the advice, as his father had already gulled the public sufficiently for his genteel support.

PERIODICAL PATRONAGE.—We cut the following from the Northampton Courier.

"We are annoyed, sometimes, by letters from Post-masters, announcing that individuals who have had our paper for one, two or more years, have gone off, leaving their bills unpaid at this office. To stop this sort of dishonesty and apprize other newspaper publishers of their names, we will hereafter advertise every such individual."

We sympathise with our brother. His situation is the predicament in which all newspaper publishers have found themselves. The whole corps editorial have from time to time, uttered their plantive notes, against this sort of dishonesty;—but to no purpose. There is no flesh in the obdurate hearts to whom they were directed. Appeals and protests have availed nothing. The printer's more than thrice told tale of wants has fallen powerless. And all the art, and all the eloquence which the fraternity have enlisted in this just cause, have failed in persuading some *patrons*, to perform the injunction, "*pay that thou owest.*"

Some of our contemporaries, we perceive, tired of fruitless pacific measures—are threatening their non-paying friends with unenviable notoriety of figuring in the black list; hoping to extort from their fears what they have failed to do from their sense of justice. The Black List, reader, is the pillory of the printer. Wo to the unfortunate who is posted therein. A mark is upon him. Whereever he goes his *reputation* follows him. It were better for him to have paid his debt.—

WANTED.

A good capable Man with a Wife, is wanted to go to Illinois and take charge of a farm—also four or five good men for assistants; liberal compensation will be paid, with all necessary expenses for the journey, for terms please apply to Grigg's & Weld, Boston. Letters post paid will receive immediate attention. ew6w Jan. 5

NEW VARIETY OF BARLEY.

For sale a few bushels of superior German Barley, without hulls, weighs 60 lbs. to the bushel, and will be found a great acquisition to the cultivator. Price $1 per peck.
Jan. 6 G. C. BARRETT.

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

N se o M0rthickness for sale by LORING & KUPFER
eiiro 1d, ruhants Row O 3m Jan. 6 1836.

SEEDS AT NEW ORLEANS.

AMOS B. BASS has for sale, at New Orleans, Boxes of Garden Seeds for dealers, small boxes do, do, for family gardens, of the growth of 1835. Dec. 30

SEEDS.

H. L. HOFFMAN, Druggist, St. Louis, has for sale a large and very superior collection of Garden and Flower Seeds, put up at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. Dec. 30

SEEDS IN FLORIDA.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, Apalachicola, has for sale, boxes of assorted Garden Seeds, of a superior quality put up at the N. E. Seed Store, Boston. Dec. 30

TEAZLE SEED.

Just received 50 lbs. prime Teazle Seed. The importance of this crop merits the attention of agriculturists.
Dec. 16. G. C. BARRETT.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT, of Colerain, Mass. offers for sale 16,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, being a part of his trees cultivated at Colerain and at Suffield, Ct., 16 miles north of Hartford, one mile from the river. The trees are from 2 to 5 feet high. Price according to size, from 25 to 30 dollars per hundred. Were propagated from trees that endured the last severe winter unprotected. Purchasers will be furnished with a knowledge of its culture and suitable soil, which, if attended to will ensure it without protection against the severity of our climate. Trees will be carefully packed and forwarded by land or water to any part of the country. Orders received by mail will receive prompt attention. Colerain, Oct. 5, 1835

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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